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06	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
07	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE
08	NORTHWEST ADMINISTRATORS, INC., ) CASE NO. C06-0391-MAT
09	Plaintiff, )
10	v. ) ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
11	D.J. & SONS TRUCKING, INC.,  D.J. & SONS TRUCKING, INC.,  D.J. & SONS TRUCKING, INC.,  D.J. & SONS TRUCKING, INC.,
12	a Washington Corporation, )  Defendant. )
13	)
14	Plaintiff Northwest Administrators, Inc. moves the Court for summary judgment against
15	defendant D.J. & Sons Trucking, Inc. (Dkt. 9.) This matter was brought pursuant to the
16	Employee Retirement Income Security Act, 29 U.S.C. § 1001, et seq. ("ERISA"). Defendant is
17	bound by a collective bargaining agreement with Local 174 of the International Brotherhood of
18	Teamsters, which requires defendant to pay monthly contributions to the Teamsters Construction
19	Industry Welfare Trust Fund and the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Trust Fund ("the
20	Trusts") for eligible employees. (See Dkt. 10, Ex. C.) Defendant also signed an Agreement and
21	Declaration of Trust containing terms as to damages owed as a result of any delinquent
22	contributions. ( <i>Id.</i> , Ex. B.) Plaintiff is the authorized administrative agent for and assignee of the
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Trusts and seeks delinquent contributions to the Trusts, as well as associated damages, for the period from May 1, 2005 through January 31, 2006. Plaintiff conducted an audit on defendant for the relevant time period. (*Id.*, Ex. I.)

In its Answer to plaintiff's Complaint, defendant acknowledged that it was a party to the above-described agreements and that plaintiff conducted the above-described audit, but otherwise denied plaintiff's allegations. Defendant did not oppose plaintiff's motion for summary judgment. The Court deems defendant's failure to oppose to be an admission that plaintiff's motion has merit. See Local Civil Rule 7(b)(2). The Court also notes that, although defendant was warned 09 by its now withdrawn counsel that failure to obtain replacement counsel by the date the withdrawal was effective could result in the entry of default against defendant as to any claims of plaintiff (see Dkts. 20-21 & 24 and Local General Rule 2(g)(4)), defendant has not, to date, obtained replacement counsel. Finally, for the reasons described below, the Court finds plaintiff entitled to summary judgment.

Summary judgment is appropriate when "the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). The moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of his case with respect to which he has the burden of proof. See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322-23.

ERISA obligates participating employers to make contributions to a multi-employer trust fund in accordance with the contract and trust agreement. See ERISA Section 515, 29 U.S.C. §

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1145. ERISA also provides specific mandatory remedies for delinquent contributions, including, in addition to the unpaid contributions, liquidated damages, interest, attorney's fees, and costs. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2). In this case, as noted, defendant also signed an Agreement and Declaration of Trust containing terms as to damages owed as a result of delinquent contributions.

In this case, through an audit of defendant's payroll records and filings with government agencies, plaintiff concluded that defendant owes \$16,355.48 to the construction fund and \$17,038.50 to the pension fund, for a total of \$33,393.98 in delinquent contributions for the period from May 1, 2005 through January 31, 2006. (Dkt. 10 at ¶¶ 28-34 and Exs. H & I.) Plaintiff also concluded that, as of August 1, 2006, defendant is obligated to pay \$6,678.80 in liquidated damages, \$2,533.73 in interest, \$6,771.60 in attorney's fees, and \$302.00 in costs. (*Id.* at ¶ 35 and Ex. I.)

The Court finds no issues of fact regarding either the enforceability of the collective bargaining and trust agreement at issue in this case or plaintiff's entitlement to the total amount of delinquent contributions, liquidated damages, interest, attorney's fees, and costs sought. Accordingly, the Court finds summary judgment appropriate.

For the reasons described above, plaintiff's motion for summary judgment is hereby GRANTED and plaintiff awarded a total of \$33,393.98 in delinquent contributions for the period from May 1, 2005 through January 31, 2006. Plaintiff is also entitled to liquidated damages, interest, attorney's fees, and costs, as outlined above. However, because plaintiff calculated the amounts described above as of August 1, 2006, a revised accounting may now be in order.

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